


Review

Answer the questions about Use of English Part 2.

- 1 Is it a waste of time to read the whole text through before you start answering the questions?
- 2 Is it important to fill all the gaps in order?
- 3 What is the maximum number of words you may write in any one gap?
- 4 What kinds of words will you need to fill the gaps?
- 5 If you can think of two different ways of filling one gap, should you write both possibilities down?

Considering meaning and grammar

1  Which of the words suggested fits the gap? Why is the other word not appropriate?

- 1 When I got to the stadium it was already full. *much* or *very*?
- 2 The refurbished building is very attractive. *new* or *newly*?
- 3 It is important for students to eat *healthy* or *healthily*?
- 4 The weather was hot we could eat outside every evening. *so* or *too*?
- 5 The lecture programme was disappointing. *very* or *absolutely*?
- 6 I would like to suggest some changes the schedule. *in* or *to*?
- 7 Our room was on the fifth floor but there was lift available. *no* or *not*?
- 8 We had to wait for three hours without for the children to do. *anything* or *nothing*?

Tip! Consider both meaning and grammar when deciding which word to choose to fill a gap.

2  Think about meaning and grammar to decide what word should fill each gap.

- 1 When I was a teenager, I always write my diary before I went to bed.
- 2 You may have to queue for tickets for couple of hours.
- 3 We got up early because we were afraid of our flight.
- 4 All the articles in the magazine will be written volunteers.
- 5 I've only seen a photo of Joanna, may mean I don't recognise her when I go to meet her at the station.
- 6 The noise from the wedding reception did not cause any problems the other guests.
- 7 I can't understand Grace changed her mind so suddenly.
- 8 I hope that everyone who to go to the gig will be able to get a ticket.

Useful language: focusing on phrasal verbs

Choose the correct form of *do*, *make*, *go*, *get*, *put*, *take* or *bring* to fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Chris didn't up golf until he retired.
- 2 My favourite group are out a new album next month.
- 3 Hannah has always on well with my parents.
- 4 We can easily you up if you'd rather not stay in a hotel.
- 5 Alan brought me some lovely flowers to up for missing my birthday.
- 6 I like both these dresses - I just can't decide which one to for.
- 7 I could with a new bike - this one's getting very old and rusty.
- 8 The robbers off with money and jewellery.
- 9 I'm so tired. Do you think I could out of going to Diana's this evening?
- 10 Are there any issues you would like to up at tomorrow's meeting?

Tip! When you listen to or read anything in English, try to notice phrasal verbs and how they are used. Being able to use them naturally will make your English sound much better.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

For questions 13–27, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 E V E R Y

Generating electricity from heat

What if (0) single gallon of gas in our cars and lump of coal in our power plants did extra duty? What if we could get even (13) out of our fuel? (14) is the basic idea of waste heat recovery systems. A young business called Alphabet Energy based in California aims to take the well-known idea of generating electricity from captured heat, and use (15) on a massive scale with a (16) help from nanotechnology.

Alphabet hopes to make its name (17) providing a tiny chip that can be inserted into any exhaust pipe or engine to convert heat (18) electrical power. This tiny chip is a clever device that can (19) use of heat to generate power without needing any moving parts at (20) (in much the same way (21) a solar cell generates electricity from light). It is based (22) the familiar principle that it is possible to use heat to push electrons through a material. Alphabet says its innovation lies not (23) in its choice of material but also in its special technology, all of (24) makes it highly suitable for use in small pipes as (25) as in large factory chimneys. The device is connected by wire to the plant's electrical system or to the grid (26) that it is able to feed in power converted by heat in real time.

Still only a year old, Alphabet has the ambitious goal of leading (27) it believes could be a \$200 billion global market.

Advice

13 The word you need here gives a similar idea to 'extra' in the previous sentence.

14 You need a pronoun that sums up the idea that has just been presented.

15 You need a pronoun here. Think about the meaning of the sentence to decide which pronoun you need.

16 You need a quantifier here.

17 You need a preposition here to suggest how the company intends to make its name.

18 Think about the meaning of the sentence and which preposition will fit the context.

19 The word you need here is a verb which collocates with the noun 'use'.

20 You need something often used for emphasis in phrases like 'without any xxx at ...' or 'with no xxx at ...'.

21 The word you need here is often used in close conjunction with 'same'.

22 Which preposition frequently follows 'is/are based ...'?

23 This word is often used in association with 'not ... but also ...'.

24 You need a relative pronoun here.

25 A number of words, e.g. 'long', 'far', 'well', 'soon', can complete the phrase 'as ... as' but which fits the meaning here?

26 You need a conjunction which will help to convey the idea of 'result'.

27 You need a pronoun here.